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Pitfalls Resent the Phrase Maker's  
Glib Way.

"Too proud to fight"; "Well, nothing  
was ever done so systematically as  
nothing is being done now"; "I  
am willing to sacrifice half the navy  
Great Britain and we together have  
to crush that nest, because if we  
crush it the war is won"; "They  
[Great Britain's navy] are helpless  
to the point of panic."

Thus the phrase maker, the victim  
of unhappy facility in the formula-  
tion of striking sayings.

What were the facts?

The American nation was never  
"too proud to fight." From August,  
1914, to April, 1917, Great Britain's  
navy had kept the mastery of the  
seas, locking German commerce and  
the German battle fleet in neutral or  
home harbors. England was fighting  
the submarine in the English way  
when the United States went into the  
war, and the record gives us as much  
support in believing the English way  
would have proved successful as it  
does in believing it would have proved  
unsuccessful. It was ARTEMUS WARD  
who was willing to sacrifice all his  
wife's kin to win the civil war. Brit-  
ish ways are not our ways, but cer-  
tainly "helpless" and "panic" are  
strange words to use in the associa-  
tion in which they were used by the  
President.

The way of the phrase maker is  
full of pitfalls.

Light on a German Trade Mystery.

Advices from Paris that Great  
Britain has already "stolen a wide  
march on the United States and  
France in the resumption of business  
relations with Germany" only con-  
firm what American bankers have  
long known to be true.

Looked at without the aid of an  
X-ray, the present German trade bal-  
ance appears to be an inexplic-  
able complication, not susceptible of  
analysis by ordinary methods. Our  
March imports from Germany, for in-  
stance, were about \$7,000,000, while  
our exports were about \$20,000,000,  
leaving a balance of \$13,000,000, for  
which Germany either paid cash or  
obtained credit. To pay cash, at the  
current rate of the mark, would have  
required Germany to sell more than  
650,000,000 marks to get the neces-  
sary \$13,000,000. The sale of so pro-  
digious a quantity would have driven  
the price of marks clear through the  
floor. It is also unlikely that enough  
American credit has been extended  
to Germany to finance the adverse  
balance.

Examination of English trade with  
Germany, in conjunction with our  
figures, helps to clear up the mystery.  
Our February Commerce Report shows  
that in the month vessels carrying  
net cargoes of 95,082 tons from Ger-  
many entered United States ports.  
The outgoing cargoes to Germany  
amounted to only 40,015 tons. It is ap-  
parent that, due to the low price of the  
German mark, that country was com-  
pelled to send us nearly two and one-  
half times the tonnage of goods we  
sent her, and yet the Germans she  
sent us netted her only \$7,000,000, while  
the smaller quantity we sent her  
netted us \$20,000,000.

The situation between England and  
Germany is quite different in regard  
to the amount of goods passing be-  
tween the two countries. In February  
the merchandise received by England  
from Germany amounted to 29,770 net  
tons. The cargoes shipped from Eng-  
land to Germany, however, totalled  
42,141 net tons.

Now the mark is also at a tremen-  
dous discount in London, and if Ger-  
many in February had offset, say, one-  
third of her trade debt to England—  
as she did in our case—by the ship-  
ment of merchandise, England would  
have received more than 80,000 tons  
from Germany instead of only 29,770  
tons. It appears that the English are  
content to send Germany more actual  
tonnage of goods than we do, and  
extend credit for it, rather than re-  
ceive in return a great quantity of  
German goods at low prices. The  
effect of this is to put English raw  
materials, converted in German fac-  
tories, on our own American markets  
at reduced prices.

It is in this sense that the English

have stolen a march on us. But it  
has not really been a steal. It results  
from our reluctance as bankers, as  
traders and as individuals to finance  
even our own trade with foreign coun-  
tries, a function which England is  
only too willing, even determined, to  
perform, knowing the inestimable ben-  
efits that are thus showered upon her  
commerce, her finance and all her  
national works and institutions.

## The New York Police.

New York has never greeted its po-  
lice with heartier enthusiasm than it  
did when they marched yesterday be-  
hind Mayor Hylan. New York has  
never had better cause to be proud of  
its police than it has to-day.

Through changes of city adminis-  
tration, under various systems of lead-  
ership, the police force performs its  
duties with singular efficiency. It  
maintains public order with remark-  
ably little friction. It handles thou-  
sands of aliens unacquainted with  
American customs and practices with  
tact and discretion. Its skill in man-  
aging unusual assemblies of people  
has won it worldwide recognition. The  
system of traffic direction it has ap-  
plied to congested streets in New  
York is acknowledged by competent  
authorities to be progressive and  
effective. The patrolling of the city is  
well done. The men in the organiza-  
tion are individually generally com-  
petent, highly trained and devoted.  
That unworthy individuals should in-  
trude among them is inevitable, but  
the most convincing proof of the con-  
tinued high standard of the force is  
the fact that the discovery of such  
unworthy members is always cause  
for surprise and chagrin on the part  
of the public. The public expects the  
police to maintain high standards of  
honor and accomplishment, and the  
police do not disappoint the public.

No police establishment in the  
world has ever had a more trying and  
intricate task to perform than that of  
the New York force since 1914. In  
days of neutrality, war and recon-  
struction it has measured up to the  
finest traditions of the finest.

## The Double Track Mind.

MR. JOHN H. CURRAN of St. Louis,  
the husband of the lady who acts as  
medium for that prolific literary con-  
tributor known as Patience Worth,  
writes to this paper to tell of Mrs. CURRAN's  
latest accomplishment. After seven  
years of receiving from Patience the  
dictation of novels, the medium finds  
herself able to perform "the amazing  
act of receiving poems and other mat-  
ter and redacting them as usual, at  
the same time writing a letter or  
other composition with her hand, thus  
giving utterance to two separate com-  
munications from two beings simul-  
taneously."

Mr. CURRAN, a practical man who  
evidently believes that Missouri peo-  
ple must show as well as be shown,  
sends us a lively parallel to illustrate  
the feat, which he believes has never  
been duplicated before. On the left  
of the column is the poem as Patience  
Worth sent it across the seas of space.  
On the right is the note which Mrs.  
CURRAN wrote to one DORIS even as  
she was dictating to Mr. CURRAN the  
blank verse contributed by the ghostly  
old timer:

"Oh you marvellous,  
haunting  
Across the marshes,  
beckoning!  
Is thy light that I  
see  
A beacon to to-  
morrow? Give me  
A sign, oh, you  
banishes!  
Give me a sign!  
Make  
To-morrow's ques-  
tion marked  
against  
The sky fitfully, as  
thy flash.  
Oh you marvellous  
haunting, then  
Shall I be more ac-  
customed  
To the questioning  
that I live.  
Make me a sign of  
questioning.  
Dilidly I follow,  
wishing,  
Seeing thee shut-  
ting as I.  
In despair, follow."

Apparently this is the output of  
a double track mind on which the trains  
of thought can run east and west, or  
local and express, without danger of  
collision. What comes from Patience  
is quite unrelated to what goes to  
Doris. The phenomena are almost as  
interesting as those which the country  
for a year or two has observed in the  
operation of a certain single track  
mind in which, by means of dexterous  
switchings and backings, the manipu-  
lator has again and again astonished  
the spectators. In the latter case,  
however, there is no doubt that the  
phenomena result entirely from sub-  
jective influences.

## Failure of the Honor System in a Western University.

The honor system among the stu-  
dents of the Northwestern University,  
Evanston, Illinois, has been abolished  
after five years trial, according to an  
announcement by the faculty. The  
dean of the College of Liberal Arts  
said that one of the reasons for this  
action was that the students had  
failed to live up to the confidence  
placed in them and that "cheating  
during examinations had increased un-  
der the honor system."

As a method of self-government by  
the student body the honor system  
has been a much discussed matter in  
recent years by both governing boards

and students of American educational  
institutions. The advisability of its  
adoption was considered a few weeks  
ago by the University of Pennsylvania.  
It has been accepted by West Point  
and Annapolis as a means of sup-  
pressing the hazing of new cadets and  
has proved eminently successful. It  
was not adopted at Columbia princi-  
pally perhaps because the students  
themselves opposed it.

The honor system in America is  
really almost as old as the history of  
American colleges, for it was in op-  
eration at William and Mary in the  
seventeenth century; and it was early  
adopted in Southern universities. The  
University of Virginia installed it as  
far back as 1840, and this institution  
not long ago reported that there has  
not been one instance in which the  
system has failed. A notable instance  
of its successful working is furnished  
by Princeton. A member of the fac-  
ulty reports that there has not been  
a single case of abuse of confidence  
by a student since the system was  
introduced, and that its effect is as  
marked in other relations of the stu-  
dents as in their dealings with their  
instructors.

A university, it has been said, is  
only "a patch of the world," and the  
same rule of conduct should hold  
equally good within and without the  
college walls. Most men are honest,  
if for no other reason than the one  
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN gave—honesty is  
the best policy. The failure of the  
system at the Illinois institution may  
be due in a large measure to the fact  
that it was never actually accepted by  
the students. In that case the fault  
is no more the students' than the uni-  
versity's. It was in fact no test at  
all of the honor system.

## Another Famous Return.

REGULUS returned to Carthage, and  
the scene is enlivened in the pages  
of CICERO and LILY.

Rip Van Winkle returned to his  
village, and people still read living  
just to know about it.

Enoch Arden returned home and  
gave TENNYSON the opportunity to  
write a most popular poem.

Who shall make immortal the great-  
est of all returns? For NICKY AR-  
NSTEIN is back, brave as REGULUS,  
romantic as Enoch and mayhap rheu-  
matic as Rip.

Perhaps there is no pen to do the  
scene justice. If so, let us have a  
has-relief on the Bridge of Sighs, and  
the inscription, to cheer future Dis-  
trict Attorneys: "Nil desperandum."

## A Hard Task for a Famous Old Almanac Maker.

It would seem the job of a brave  
man to catalogue the royal and aris-  
tocratic families of Europe and to re-  
arrange the diplomatic and statisti-  
cal records of the world since the  
sweep of wars and revolutions has  
left so many ancient and time sanc-  
tioned institutions only piles of wreck-  
age. The task might be compared to  
gathering up fragments and refitting  
them into a home after a Kan-  
sas cyclone has passed. Yet this is  
the work that the successors of old  
JUSTUS PERTHESS have undertaken in  
getting out the famous Almanach de  
Gotha for 1920, the 157th year of its  
publication. It comes out not under  
the beneficent patronage of the Ho-  
henzollerns, supporters of caste and  
the divinity of kings, but under the  
watchful eyes of Comrades SCHAU-  
TER, GRABOW and TENNER of the com-  
munist republic of Gotha. No finely  
etched steel engraving of German  
king or aristocrat is included in the  
volume. The law of Germany now pro-  
hibits such publications.

There is as large a showing of  
printed space as was made in any  
previous issue. The genealogical de-  
tails of reigning, mediatised and non-  
reigning houses is quite as complete  
as it was in the past. This has re-  
mained so, however, through years;  
for to the Gotha once an aristocrat,  
always an aristocrat. But a certain  
descriptive term has crowded into al-  
most every page. It is "el-dévant."

We find it after the name of Wil-  
helm II. and before "emperor Al-  
mand et roi de Prusse." It bobs up  
as the smallest but most significant  
phrase in the description of the ranks  
and titles of the former rulers of the  
small German States, the rulers of  
Baden, Bavaria and Saxony, even in  
the very first line of the paragraph  
devoted to the head of the once  
mighty Hapsburgs. A most expres-  
sive word, that el-dévant, an "ex," a  
"has been."

The Gotha does not refuse to recog-  
nize Russia, a matter in which it is  
less exclusive than the allied na-  
tions. It leaves us in doubt as to the  
fate of the Imperial Romanoff family,  
but it gives us the correct names and  
titles of LENINE, TROTSKY and all the  
other members of the ruling council.  
It describes too the new flag: equi-  
tably red, with the letters R. S. F.  
S. R., standing for Russian Soviet  
Federal Socialist Republic, in the  
upper left hand corner.

There is a long list of new States,  
of which the Almanach in its more  
conservative days could never have  
dreamed. Finland is recognized as a  
republic, likewise are Poland, Ukraine,  
Estonia and Azerbaijan. In fact,  
Russia is divided into seventeen parts  
and statistical information is offered  
about eight of them. The Almanach  
displays an impartial spirit by giv-  
ing its usual amount of space to the  
Hohenzollern family and a com-  
plete roster of the republican Gov-  
ernment, with all available statistical  
details of the army, schools and na-  
tional resources.

The Almanach makes no conceal-  
ment of what the war did to Ger-  
many's allies, Austria, Hungary and  
Turkey. It shows Austria a State of

81,000 square kilometers, 7,900,000 in-  
habitants and a most impressive pub-  
lic debt. It apparently drives the  
Turks out of Constantinople and di-  
vides Asiatic Turkey into small  
States, but it throws up the sponge  
when it comes to bounding Hungary  
or defining its Government. It seems  
too very doubtful about Albania; it  
gives the country still to WILLIAM of  
Wien, "el-dévant," and lets the whole  
matter drop there.

All in all, Herr PERTHESS's followers  
have made a valiant effort at report-  
ing after war conditions, but there  
is a tremendous amount of "has  
been" bound within the red covers.  
It might be interesting to know how  
much longer the Gotha will continue  
to be about three-fourths genealogy  
of royal and aristocratic families  
who seem now to be nothing more  
than mere names.

## The Boose Scandal.

Mr. Wilson's Internal Revenue Bu-  
reau is doing its best, or worst, to  
make the Volstead law unpopular.

In the North, and particularly in  
this town, the administration of the  
law has been such as to create a gen-  
eral feeling that prohibition is defied  
or violations are winked at. The  
newspapers have exposed, the courts  
have denounced; and in reply the  
revenue officials say that "the public  
is not cooperating." Divide the pub-  
lic into two groups—those who are  
getting stuff to drink and those who  
are not—and where does Mr. SHERMAN  
expect the cooperation to come from?

The man who is getting all the  
whisky he wants, right at a bar, for  
30 or 75 cents a drink is not going to  
cooperate with the revenue officers.  
The other fellow, who cannot afford  
to pay 50 cents for a drink, no matter  
how badly he wants it, also cannot  
afford, in his own mind, to be a spy.

In the South the revenue men go  
to such extremes as to seize sug-  
ar and molasses, as well as mal-  
lards and molasses, whenever they "suspect"  
that liquor is to be made from them.  
In New Orleans the revenue men an-  
nounce triumphantly that they have  
the names of 10,000 persons who have  
bought outfits for home brewing. If  
these 10,000 villains are sufficiently  
frightened they may flee to New York,  
abandon their wicked intention of  
making beer for their own thirsts in  
their own homes, and take their liquor  
standing in a Broadway barroom.

The scandal of the whole mess is  
that the men in the street, observing  
the pursuit of the small fry and the  
escape of the big fish, believe that  
immunity from prosecution is being  
purchased. However innocent the per-  
sonnel of the revenue department may  
be, the scandal is there.

## Decline of the Bean.

The field agents of the United  
States Bureau of Markets send to  
Washington alarming reports about  
beans. The acreage planted to those  
legumes is 29 per cent. less than last  
year; and the farmers, on being in-  
terrogated, say that the bean market  
has been too poor to justify larger  
sowing.

One reason for the recent unpopu-  
larity of the bean may be the refusal  
of the returned soldier to look at  
beans. He had them liberally early  
in the war. Next we heard that some  
villain had condemned the bean as  
military food. Later the bean was  
reported to be doing its share in the  
ration, but it is likely that many ser-  
vice men are "off" beans for years.

A second reason for the slump in  
the bean market is that the bean is  
not fashionable except in Boston.  
Profiteers and plumbers want some-  
thing more expensive looking on their  
tables. Expensive looking, we say,  
because the bean is cheap in name  
only. Time was when a pot of pork  
and beans cost about 20 cents. Now,  
when beans are 29 cents a pound and  
pork, onions and molasses are 75  
cents to prepare a quart of beans,  
counting also the fuel cost.

If the grocers would put beans  
within the reach of the New Poor  
law the farmer might be encouraged to  
plant the regular acreage.

It helps a good deal to-day, in con-  
templating the ceremonies that are  
as far off as Rome and as near as River-  
side Drive, to think that Joan may  
know of her canonization, and to re-  
member that while five centuries are  
a long time by the clocks of earth  
they are as nothing in the timeless  
Beyond. From now on the calendar  
has another saint and one who com-  
bines the picturesque with that plety  
and the dramatic that the canonized  
must have. St. FRANCIS, who until now  
has been the saint of everybody, has a celestial  
rival.

Court fees \$2 as a fair price of a kiss.  
—Newspaper headline.

What will the suffragists say to  
this?

While the Cubans have not yet  
joined the overalls campaign they  
have made a very determined effort  
to get under the skin of the clothing  
profiteer by wearing black straw hats.  
This may have the desired result, but  
we suggest that brown derbies might  
be even more efficacious.

Dr. CARRANZA has had experience as  
a fugitive which may stand him in  
good stead now, but as PANCHO VILLA  
is on the side of the revolutionists  
that gifted eluder of pursuers cannot  
be called in as a flight director.

Throwing waste paper from sky-  
scraper windows in honor of passing  
parades has ceased to be a novelty and  
has become a mere nuisance. It is a  
poor thing to acclaim one city depart-  
ment by acts which greatly increase  
the burdens of another.

## The League.

Kicker—What does L. stand for?  
Bocker—X-President.

## WEST POINT'S RECORD.

A Reply to Recent Criticisms of the  
Military Academy by Dr. Elliot.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
West Point needs no defence, not even  
from the attack of such an eminent  
civilian educator as President Elliot.  
For the record, and calmly and fear-  
lessly await the verdict of the true his-  
torian of the world war, confident of  
coming out as victorious as her sons  
have always been victorious in battle.

Thoughtful persons would hardly ex-  
pect a theologian, no matter how suc-  
cessful in his own profession, to be a  
competent critic or successful reformer  
of a scientific or technical school. Nei-  
ther would they expect a civilian educa-  
tor to be a qualified critic of a strictly  
military school, for the underlying prin-  
ciples of a military education are even  
further removed from those of the ordi-  
nary civil education than are the prin-  
ciples of a theological education removed  
from those of mining engineering. But  
listen to the following criticisms of West  
Point, who were themselves eminent sol-  
diers and therefore competent critics of  
our Military Academy.

General Winfield Scott, the greatest  
non-graduate soldier, with the possible  
exception of Washington, the country  
has never produced, said: "I give it as  
my fixed opinion that but for the gradu-  
ated cadets the war between the United  
States and Mexico might and probably  
would have lasted some four or five  
years, with in its first half more de-  
feats than victories falling to our share,  
whereas in less than two campaigns we  
conquered a great country and a peace  
without the loss of a single battle or  
skirmish."

Lord Kitchener, after having made a  
careful and thorough inspection of West  
Point, pronounced it "the greatest mili-  
tary school in the world."

Theodore Roosevelt said: "This insti-  
tution [West Point] has completed its  
first hundred years of life. During that  
century no other educational institution  
has contributed as many names as West  
Point has contributed to the honor roll  
of the nation's greatest citizens."

And more than that, not more than  
West Point contributed a greater num-  
ber of men who stand highest on the  
battle's honor roll but I think beyond  
question that, taken as a whole, the  
average graduate of West Point during  
this hundred years has given a greater  
sum of service to the country through  
his life than has the average graduate  
of any other institution in this broad  
land."

A FRIEND OF WEST POINT.  
WEST POINT, MAY 15.

## CHEAPENING THE A. E. F.

A View of the Bonus by a Former  
Captain in Pershing's Army.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
We have all read a very great number  
of letters on the bonus question. Most  
of these letters are from ex-service men  
pro and con; some are from persons  
who saw no service, frequently from  
women, and these are always for the  
bonus and invariably refer to the ex-  
service men as "our boys," "the boys"  
and in other sentimental terms.

The essence of the letters for the  
bonus is to the effect that to the ex-  
service man belongs a bonus because of  
being drafted, he became patriotic and  
took only his pay of \$30 a month, al-  
lowments for his family, medical care,  
good food, good clothing and a very  
great experience, while certain other  
persons, called profiteers, not being  
drafted, remained unpatriotic and made  
much more money; consequently the  
money the profiteers made rightly be-  
longs to the patriots.

Unfortunately the profiteers, so-called,  
have spent that money on a life of ease  
and that vigilant effort of our  
Government for months past have  
failed to separate a single substantial  
profit from the proceeds of his profi-  
teering profit. Such being the case, it  
is admitted that the unprofitable public  
will provide the bonus for the patriot.

Who are the patriots to be compen-  
sated by the poor protected public? Not  
the Regular Army men. They are spe-  
cially excluded. Also all officers above  
the grade of Captain are excluded. All  
Regular Army officers are excluded. A  
large part of the volunteers above the grade  
of these two groups comprising the  
bulk of officers above the rank of Cap-  
tain, are excluded.

It was said by a sick soldier at Mon-  
tauk in 1918 to a ministering angel, "Hell,  
I ain't a hero. I'm a Regular." And  
who's the hero now? The man who  
was drafted and is jealous of the man  
who wasn't, or the man who volunteered  
not for the pay, not for a bonus, but  
for the love of adventure of the love  
country. And officers are composed  
of as fine material as any army in Eu-  
rope. This bonus squable cheapens the  
fineness of the effort of that army.

Politicians and worse have raised the  
bonus question. The majority of ex-  
service men are against it. Ask any  
man if he wants \$30 a month for eight-  
een, twenty or whatever months it may  
be, and he'd be un-American and al-  
truistically unhuman if he said "No." If for  
no other reason he'd want the cash to  
pay his interest taxes and cost of liv-  
ing resulting from the contemplated  
bonus appropriations; but ask him if he  
deserves a bonus and the answer will  
be quite different. Ex-service men don't  
consider themselves heroes; do not ex-  
pect and do not deserve a bonus. Give  
it to them and they'll take it in their  
stride as they took many other things.

Give compensation to those who have  
so far been mentioned only as an after-  
thought. Give to the wounded, the  
gassed, the disabled, the sick, the  
widows and the children. In plenty, and  
plenty there are of them to absorb any  
reasonable appropriations Congress may  
make.

SUPREMACY, Nineteenth Divi-  
sion, A. E. F., France.  
NEW YORK, MAY 15.

## A Happy Blending Tried and Reported on Favorably.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
A few weeks ago I changed from another  
New York paper to your one, and I  
was most happy and delighted with it. It  
is truly, as you say, "A happy blending."

In many things you surpass all others;  
for instance, in shipping news and fishing  
boats. I cannot see how you could im-  
prove it. As it is so congenial and de-  
lightful to read it will take the lead be-  
cause it deserves it. JOHN MCGAHIE.  
BROOKLYN, MAY 15.

## Found, a Carrier Pigeon.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
On Thursday morning, May 13, I found  
a carrier pigeon in my yard. The bird was  
wet and apparently tired. It ate and drank  
when fed. Before noon the bird died.

There were two bands on its legs, one  
a plain brass band, the other of alumi-  
num with the following markings, "UCM  
218 AJ 12." I would be interested to  
know from where it came and to whom  
the bird belonged. HOWARD H. PECK.  
NEW MILFORD, Conn., May 15.

## POEMS WORTH READING.

JEANNE D'ARC.  
(Canonized May 16, 1920.)

THE VIRTUE.  
The gleaming train through stately nave  
you led.  
That have is crumbled now; the stones  
splashed red.

The high one crowned—who knows the man?  
And kings have gone from France, Saint  
Jeanne.  
But you, a white girl out of darkness seas,  
You rise above the centuries.

THE HERMES.  
France was your dream and Rheims was  
the fulfilling.  
Oh, every heart some dream is thrilling;  
France was your dream when Rheims had  
high renown.

Oh, each one has a king that he would  
crown!  
France was your dream—the dream insistent.  
To every one a dream; to you fulfillment!

THE MARTYR.  
White fingered maid at day's decline  
Are weaving laces for your shrine;  
And in the churches candles glaze  
Give praise in lights, a myriad—  
The scattered petals of the flame  
That you, a rose of pain, became.

THE SAINT.  
As once with purified grave transport  
You went to an earthly court.  
Do you to-day in a sweet dance, steps faint,  
Obey the summons to be saint?

The clang of spears, the plumes, the shouts,  
Your futile kind, rough warriors and louts  
You will forget as you move daintily  
In mist of fluttering drapery.

Soon in young slithering lyric strain  
Your unused gift you'll